

Figure 21: Gravel bed (unconfined) disturbed by dam and in-stream mining conceptual model.

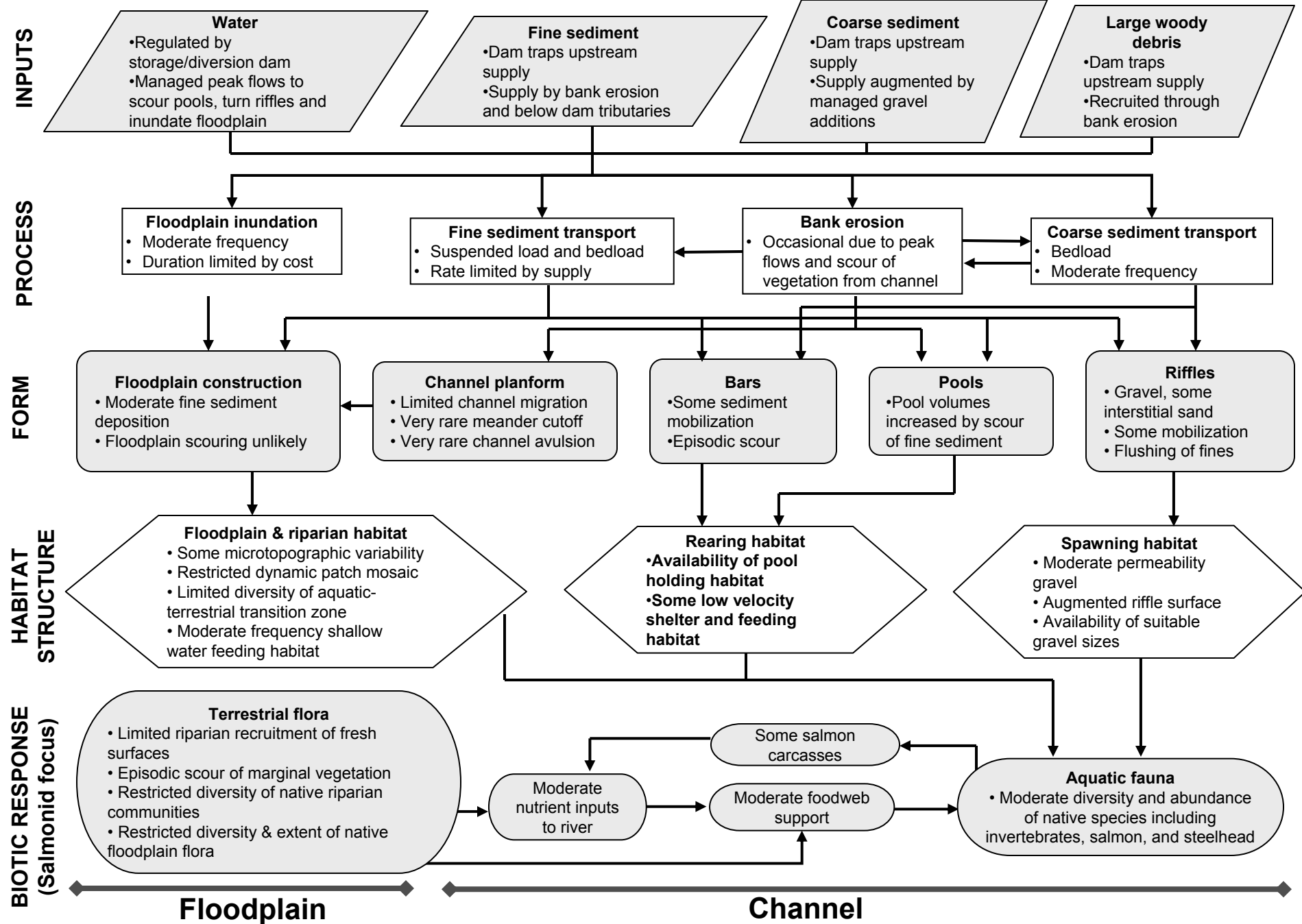
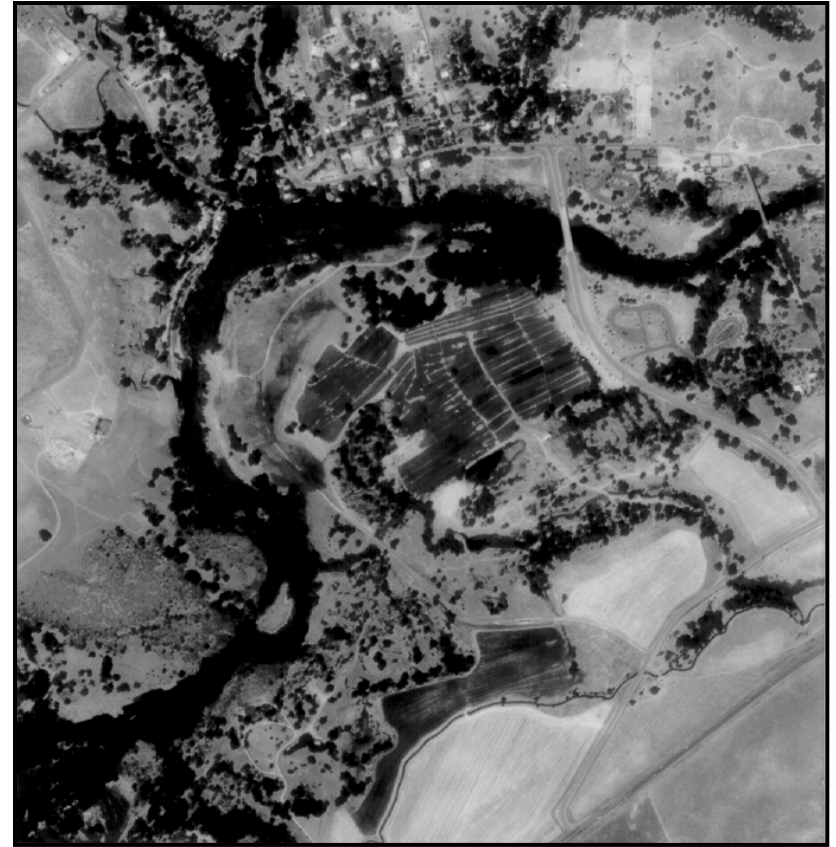


Figure 22: Gravel bed (unconfined) disturbed by dam with managed peak flows & gravel augmentation conceptual model.

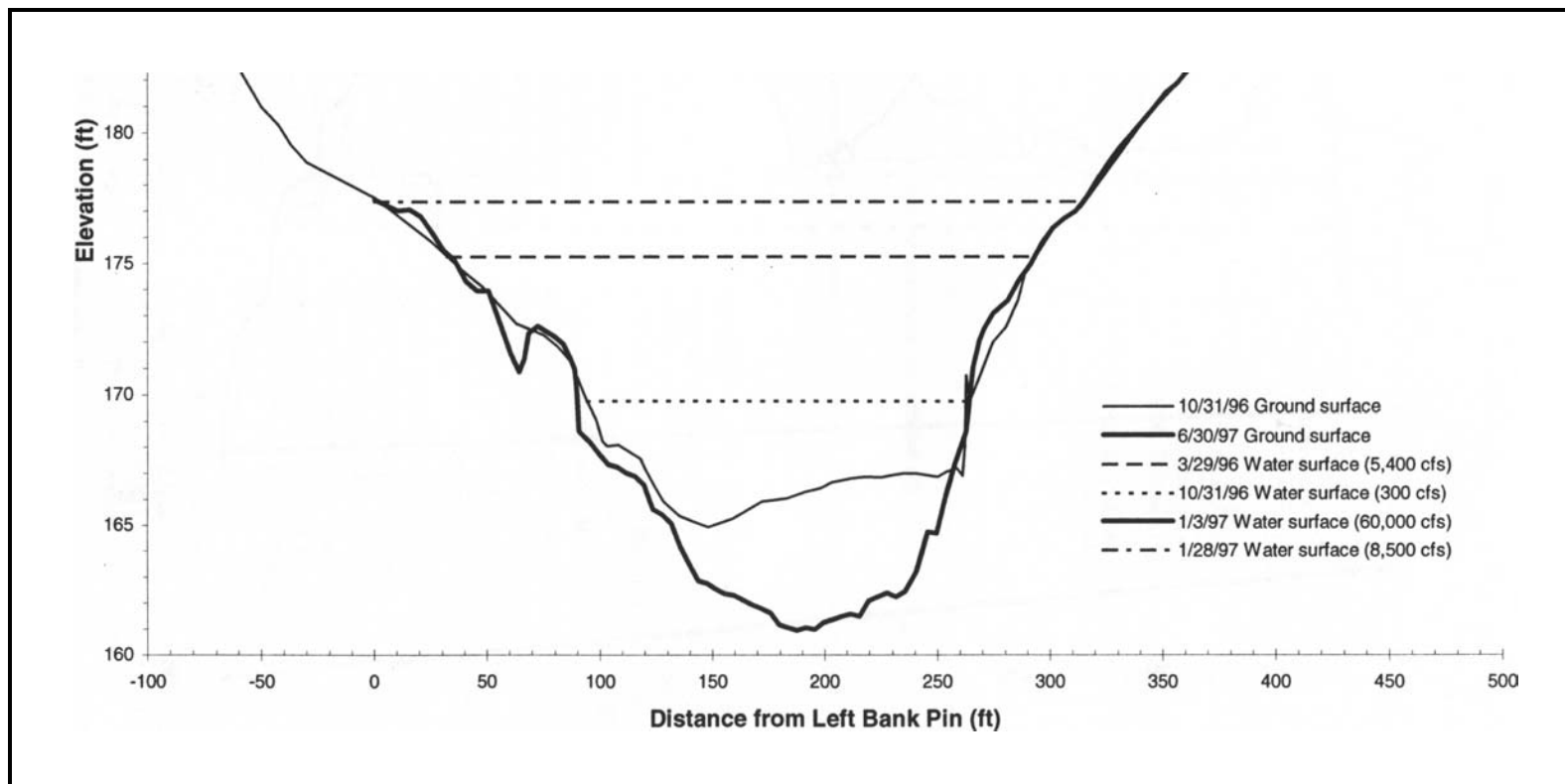


**1957**



**1998**

**Figure 23: Two aerial photographs of Knight's Ferry on the Stanislaus River. The 1957 photograph shows exposed bars and a wide channel with little riparian vegetation in the active channel. The photo from 1998 shows a narrow channel that is armored with riparian vegetation. These photos illustrate the channel simplification resulting from flow regulation from New Melones Dam, which was constructed in 1979. Source: Falzone (2001).**



**Figure 24: Pre- and post-1997 high flow cross sections showing channel down cutting on the Tuolumne River at Old La Grange Bridge (RM 50.5). Source: McBain and Trush (2000).**

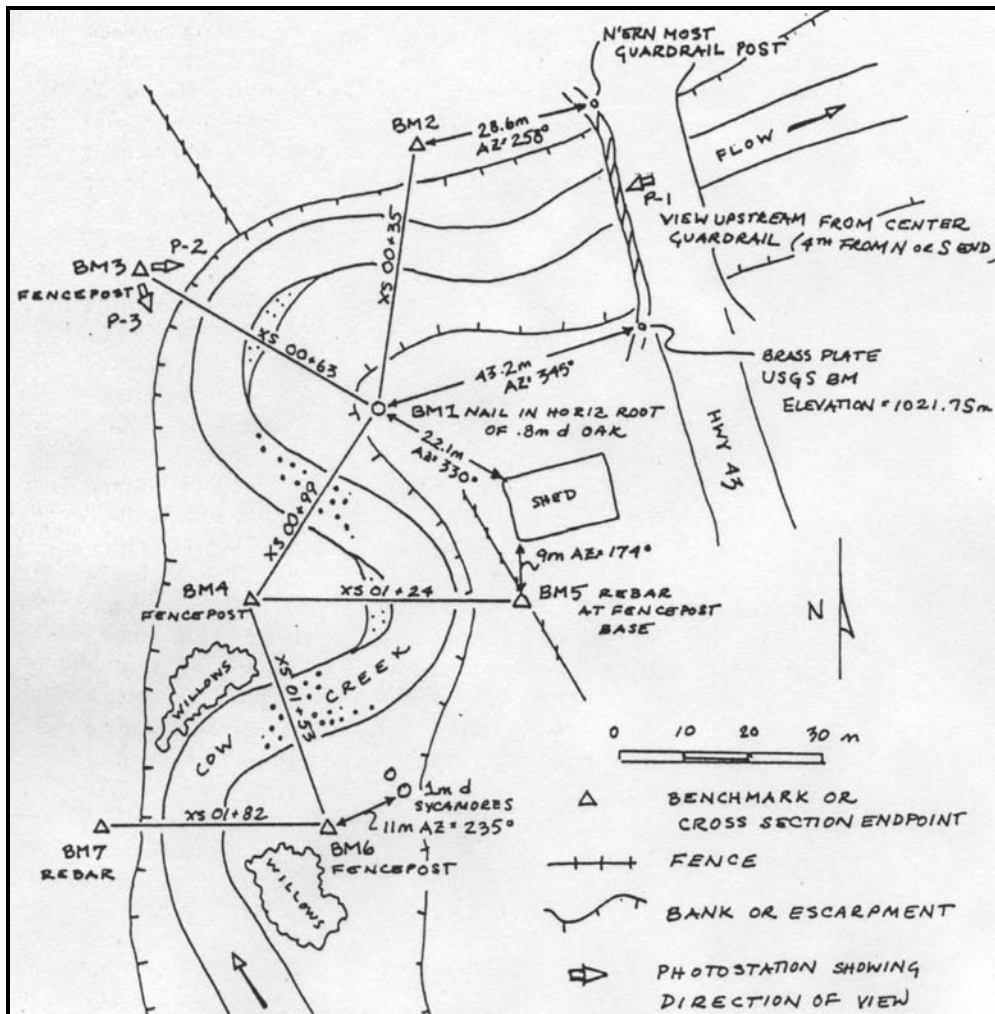
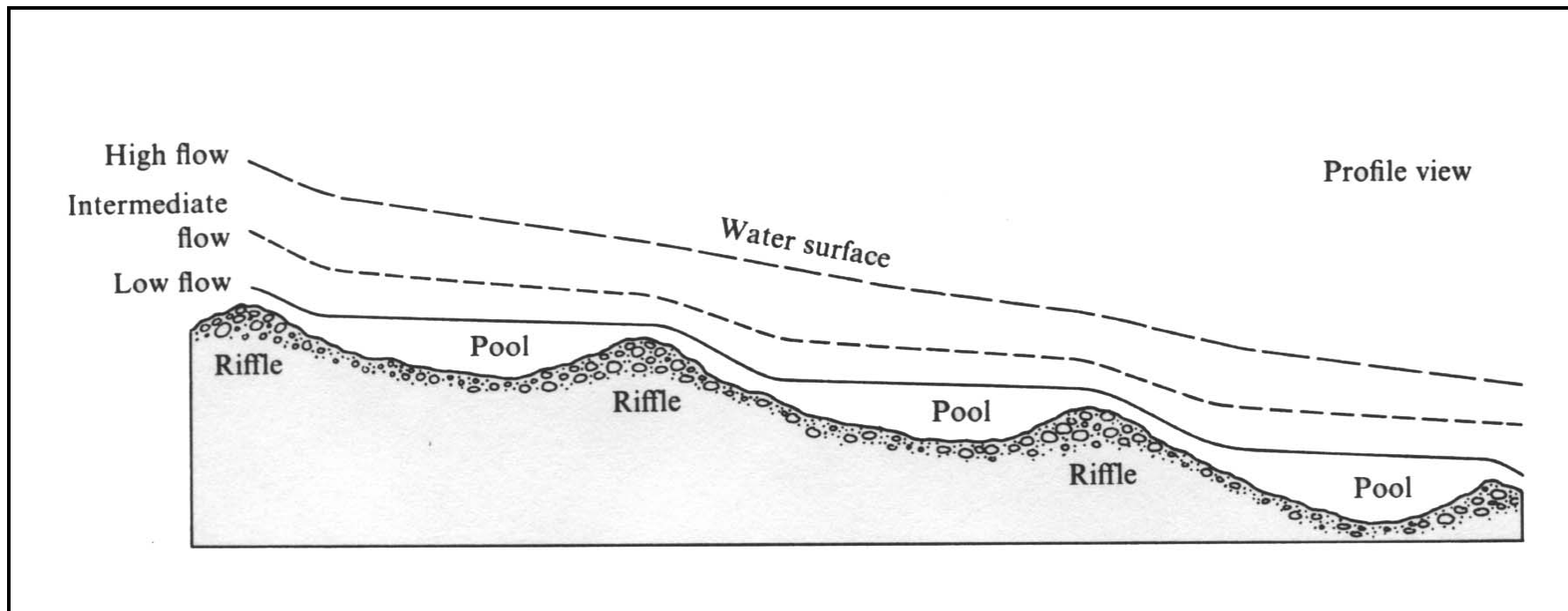


Figure 25: Example of a site map showing cross section locations and references to benchmarks from permanent features. Source: Kondolf and Micheli (1995).



**Figure 26: Simplified longitudinal profile showing morphological units and the water surface elevations at different discharges. Source: Dunne and Leopold (1978).**

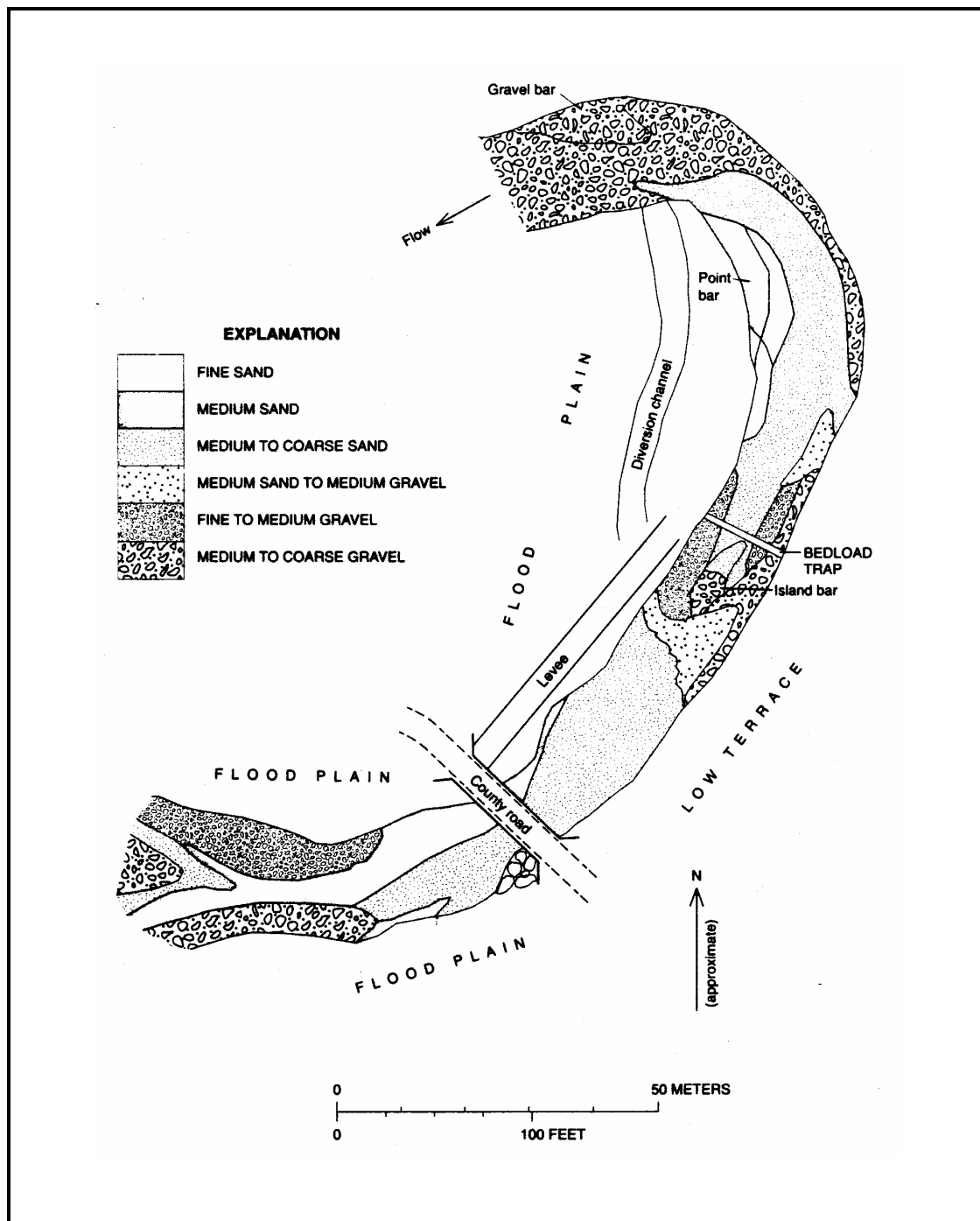
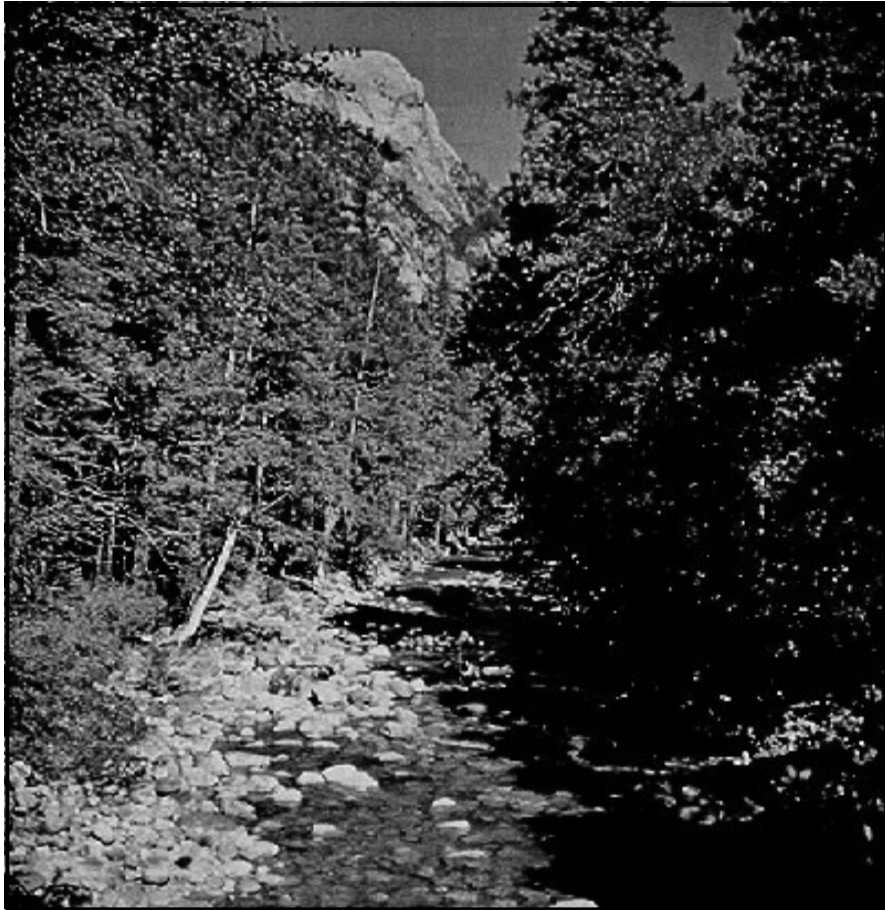


Figure 27: Facies map of bed material in the East Fork River in Wyoming.  
Source: Leopold and Emmett (1997).



**Figure 28: A reach of the Merced River, near Yosemite, California with a calculated Manning's  $n$  value of 0.065. Source: Barnes (1967).**



Channel conditions		Values	
Material involved	Earth	$n_0$	0.020
	Rock cut		0.025
	Fine gravel		0.024
	Coarse gravel		0.028
Degree of irregularity	Smooth	$n_1$	0.000
	Minor		0.005
	Moderate		0.010
	Severe		0.020
Variations of channel cross section	Gradual	$n_2$	0.000
	Alternating occasionally		0.005
	Alternating frequently		0.010–0.015
Relative effect of obstructions	Negligible	$n_3$	0.000
	Minor		0.010–0.015
	Appreciable		0.020–0.030
	Severe		0.040–0.060
Vegetation	Low	$n_4$	0.005–0.010
	Medium		0.010–0.025
	High		0.025–0.050
	Very high		0.050–0.100
Degree of meandering	Minor	$m_5$	1.000
	Appreciable		1.150
	Severe		1.300

**Figure 29: Cowan's (1956) table of primary factors to estimate the Manning's  $n$  roughness coefficient. Source: Chow (1959).**